

looked to the national forces in Italy rather than to the Empire for deliverance. His old foe, Peter of Cltmy, wrote to him, in 1142, a letter which is the highest of tributes to the new peace in the souths

Sicily, Apulia, Calabria, before you the refuge and the robber dens of the Saracens, are now through you an abode of peace, . . . they are become a magnificent kingdom, ruled by a second Solomon: would that also poor and unfortunate Tuscany, and the lands about it, might be joined to your dominion and enter into the peace of your kingdom! Then they might be no more regardless of God and man; towns, villages, and the churches of God might be delivered up to slaughter; pilgrims, monks\*,

abbots, bishops, and archbishops might be no longer captured, plundered, slain by the marauders.\*

The noble Abbot of Clairvaux had retired to his cloister, when Roger had once shown, him ready to acknowledge the Pope; that the King was no more his foe, and to him, also, Roger becomes a champion, of right a patriot King in Italy. The relations between the two become gracious and affectionate. Eager to found a Cistercian abbey in his kingdom; he

begs Bernard in person to visit his  
kingdom. The  
Abbot himself cannot come, but he

ttome  
monks with letters of MR; Roger  
rttceiven them  
with royal magnificence, and founds a  
montntery

\**Bpitkfa*, «d. MJgne, *Patrologia* t,  
lib,  
iv,» no, 37,